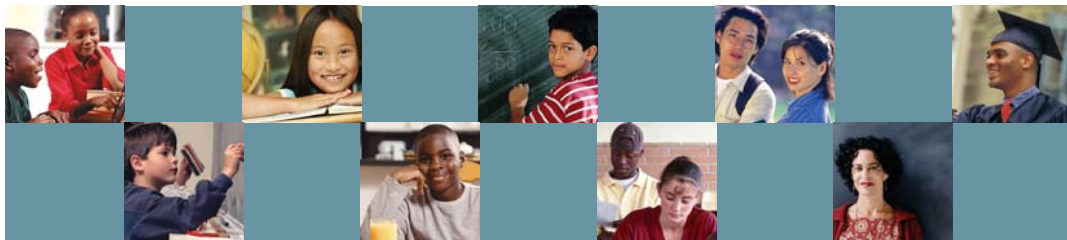


the condition of education 2006



INDICATOR 26

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2006*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2006*, visit the NCES website (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.sap?pubid=2006071>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

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Elementary/Secondary Persistence and Progress

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Status dropout rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics ages 16–24 have declined since 1972, and they have declined for Whites and Hispanics since 1990. Nonetheless, in 2004, rates remained lowest for Whites and highest for Hispanics.

High school dropouts are more likely to be unemployed and earn less when they are employed than high school completers (U.S. Department of Commerce 2006, tables 261 and 686). Among adults age 25 or older, dropouts reported worse health than high school completers regardless of income (NCES 2004-077, indicator 12).

The status dropout rate represents the percentage of an age group that is not enrolled in school and has not earned a high school credential (i.e., diploma or equivalent, such as a General Educational Development [GED] certificate). According to this measure, 10 percent of 16- through 24-year-olds were out of school without a high school credential in 2004 (see supplemental table 26-1). The status dropout rate declined for this age group between 1972 and 2004, including during the more recent period of 1990 to 2004.

Status dropout rates and changes in these rates over time differ by race/ethnicity. Each year between 1972 and 2004, the status dropout rate was lowest for Whites and highest for Hispanics. The status dropout rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics each declined between 1972 and 2004, and they have declined for Whites and

Hispanics since 1990. The gaps between the rates of Blacks and Whites and between Hispanics and Whites both decreased from 1972 to 2004, but there was no measurable change in the Hispanic-Black gap over this period. The narrowing of the Black-White gap occurred during the 1980s, with no measurable change during the 1970s or between 1990 and 2004. In contrast, the Hispanic-White gap narrowed between 1990 and 2004, with no measurable change in the gap during the 1970s and 1980s.

In 2004, about one-quarter (25 percent) of status dropouts ages 16–24 were Hispanics who were born outside of the United States¹ (see supplemental table 26-2). Higher dropout rates among Hispanic immigrants partly account for the persistently high dropout rates for all Hispanic young adults. Among Hispanic 16- through 24-year-olds who were born outside the United States, the status dropout rate was 38 percent in 2004—more than double the rates for first- or later-generation Hispanics in this age group who were born in the United States (15 and 14 percent, respectively). Nevertheless, Hispanics born in the United States were more likely to be status dropouts than their non-Hispanic counterparts.

¹The United States refers to the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

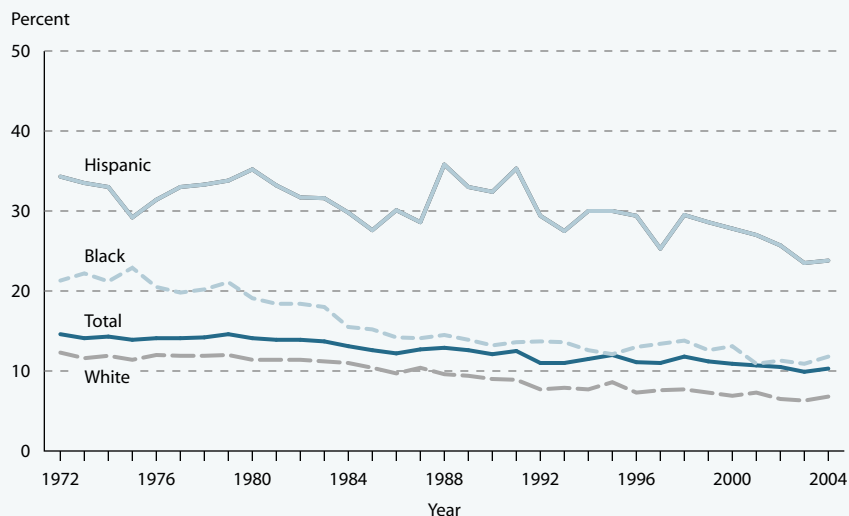
NOTE: The status dropout rate reported in this indicator is one of a number of rates used to report high school dropout and completion behavior in the United States. See supplemental note 2 for more information about the status dropout rate. Due to small sample sizes for most or all of the years shown in the figure, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately. Starting in 2003, respondents were able to indicate more than one race. Those individuals are included in the total for 2003 and 2004 but not shown separately. The variable nature of the Hispanic status dropout rates reflects, in part, the historically small sample size of Hispanics. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified. Some estimates are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., DeBell, M., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2004* (NCES 2006-085), table 8. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2004.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Supplemental Notes 1, 2, 12
Supplemental Tables 26-1, 26-2
NCES 2004-077, indicator 12
U.S. Department of Commerce
2006

STATUS DROPOUTS: Dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2004



Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table 26-1. Status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2004

Year	Total	Race/ethnicity ¹		
		White	Black	Hispanic
1972	14.6	12.3	21.3	34.3
1973	14.1	11.6	22.2	33.5
1974	14.3	11.9	21.2	33.0
1975	13.9	11.4	22.9	29.2
1976	14.1	12.0	20.5	31.4
1977	14.1	11.9	19.8	33.0
1978	14.2	11.9	20.2	33.3
1979	14.6	12.0	21.1	33.8
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2
1981	13.9	11.4	18.4	33.2
1982	13.9	11.4	18.4	31.7
1983	13.7	11.2	18.0	31.6
1984	13.1	11.0	15.5	29.8
1985	12.6	10.4	15.2	27.6
1986	12.2	9.7	14.2	30.1
1987	12.7	10.4	14.1	28.6
1988	12.9	9.6	14.5	35.8
1989	12.6	9.4	13.9	33.0
1990	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4
1991	12.5	8.9	13.6	35.3
1992	11.0	7.7	13.7	29.4
1993	11.0	7.9	13.6	27.5
1994	11.5	7.7	12.6	30.0
1995	12.0	8.6	12.1	30.0
1996	11.1	7.3	13.0	29.4
1997	11.0	7.6	13.4	25.3
1998	11.8	7.7	13.8	29.5
1999	11.2	7.3	12.6	28.6
2000	10.9	6.9	13.1	27.8
2001	10.7	7.3	10.9	27.0
2002	10.5	6.5	11.3	25.7
2003	9.9	6.3	10.9	23.5
2004	10.3	6.8	11.8	23.8

¹ Beginning in 2003, respondents were able to identify as being “more than one race.” For 2003 and 2004, the Black and White categories include individuals who considered themselves to be one race. The Hispanic category includes Hispanics of all races and racial combinations. Due to small sample sizes for most or all of the years shown in the table, American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately. For 2003 and 2004, the “more than one race” category is also included in the total but not shown separately due to small sample size. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.

NOTE: The status dropout rate indicates the percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in high school and who lack a high school credential. A high school credential includes a high school diploma or equivalent credential such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate. Estimates beginning in 1987 reflect new editing procedures for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. Estimates beginning in 1992 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item. Estimates beginning in 1994 reflect changes due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing. See *supplemental note 2* for more information. Some estimates are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., DeBell, M., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2004* (NCES 2006-085), table 8. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2004.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table 26-2. Status dropout rates and number and percentage distribution of dropouts ages 16–24, by selected characteristics: October 2004

Characteristic	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (in thousands)	Population (in thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	10.3	3,766	36,504	100.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	11.6	2,140	18,406	56.8	50.4
Female	9.0	1,626	18,097	43.2	49.6
Race/ethnicity ¹					
White	6.8	1,530	22,654	40.6	62.1
Black	11.8	594	5,048	15.8	13.8
Hispanic	23.8	1,499	6,301	39.8	17.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.6	56	1,577	1.5	4.3
More than one race	6.1	39	640	1.0	1.8
Age					
16	3.8	169	4,472	4.5	12.2
17	5.2	211	4,084	5.6	11.2
18	10.6	400	3,784	10.6	10.4
19	11.2	440	3,917	11.7	10.7
20–24	12.6	2,546	20,247	67.6	55.5
Immigration status					
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Hispanic	38.4	954	2,488	25.3	6.8
Non-Hispanic	6.5	126	1,954	3.4	5.3
First generation ²					
Hispanic	14.7	313	2,129	8.3	5.8
Non-Hispanic	2.6	54	2,081	1.4	5.7
Second generation or more ³					
Hispanic	13.7	231	1,684	6.1	4.6
Non-Hispanic	8.0	2,087	26,168	55.4	71.6
Region					
Northeast	8.8	613	6,938	16.3	19.0
Midwest	8.0	669	8,400	17.8	23.0
South	11.4	1,471	12,871	39.1	35.3
West	12.2	1,012	8,294	26.9	22.7

¹ Beginning in 2003, respondents were able to identify themselves as being “more than one race.” The White, Black, and Asian/Pacific Islander categories include individuals who considered themselves to be one race. The Hispanic category consists of Hispanics of all races and racial combinations. Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives are included in the total but are not shown separately. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.

² Individuals defined as “first generation” were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, and one or both of their parents were born outside the 50 states or the District of Columbia.

³ Individuals defined as “second generation or more” were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, as were both of their parents.

NOTE: The status dropout rate indicates the percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in high school and who lack a high school credential relative to all 16- through 24-year-olds. High school credential includes a high school diploma or equivalent credential such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Laird, J., DeBell, M., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2004* (NCES 2006-085), table 6. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 2004.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table S26. Standard errors for the dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2004

Year	Total	Race/ethnicity		
		White	Black	Hispanic
1972	0.28	0.29	1.07	2.22
1973	0.27	0.28	1.06	2.24
1974	0.27	0.28	1.05	2.08
1975	0.27	0.27	1.06	2.02
1976	0.26	0.28	1.01	2.01
1977	0.27	0.28	1.00	2.02
1978	0.27	0.28	1.00	2.00
1979	0.27	0.28	1.01	1.98
1980	0.26	0.27	0.97	1.89
1981	0.26	0.27	0.93	1.80
1982	0.27	0.29	0.98	1.93
1983	0.27	0.29	0.97	1.93
1984	0.27	0.29	0.92	1.91
1985	0.27	0.29	0.92	1.93
1986	0.27	0.28	0.90	1.88
1987	0.28	0.30	0.91	1.84
1988	0.30	0.32	1.00	2.30
1989	0.31	0.32	0.98	2.19
1990	0.29	0.30	0.94	1.91
1991	0.30	0.31	0.95	1.93
1992	0.28	0.29	0.95	1.86
1993	0.28	0.29	0.94	1.79
1994	0.26	0.27	0.75	1.16
1995	0.27	0.28	0.74	1.15
1996	0.27	0.26	0.75	1.13
1997	0.27	0.28	0.80	1.11
1998	0.27	0.28	0.81	1.12
1999	0.26	0.27	0.77	1.11
2000	0.26	0.26	0.78	1.08
2001	0.25	0.26	0.71	1.06
2002	0.24	0.24	0.70	0.93
2003	0.23	0.24	0.69	0.90
2004	0.23	0.24	0.70	0.89

NOTE: Some standard errors are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., DeBell, M., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2004* (NCES 2006-085), table B-7. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2004.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table S26-1. Standard errors for the status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972–2004

Year	Total	Race/ethnicity		
		White	Black	Hispanic
1972	0.28	0.29	1.07	2.22
1973	0.27	0.28	1.06	2.24
1974	0.27	0.28	1.05	2.08
1975	0.27	0.27	1.06	2.02
1976	0.26	0.28	1.01	2.01
1977	0.27	0.28	1.00	2.02
1978	0.27	0.28	1.00	2.00
1979	0.27	0.28	1.01	1.98
1980	0.26	0.27	0.97	1.89
1981	0.26	0.27	0.93	1.80
1982	0.27	0.29	0.98	1.93
1983	0.27	0.29	0.97	1.93
1984	0.27	0.29	0.92	1.91
1985	0.27	0.29	0.92	1.93
1986	0.27	0.28	0.90	1.88
1987	0.28	0.30	0.91	1.84
1988	0.30	0.32	1.00	2.30
1989	0.31	0.32	0.98	2.19
1990	0.29	0.30	0.94	1.91
1991	0.30	0.31	0.95	1.93
1992	0.28	0.29	0.95	1.86
1993	0.28	0.29	0.94	1.79
1994	0.26	0.27	0.75	1.16
1995	0.27	0.28	0.74	1.15
1996	0.27	0.26	0.75	1.13
1997	0.27	0.28	0.80	1.11
1998	0.27	0.28	0.81	1.12
1999	0.26	0.27	0.77	1.11
2000	0.26	0.26	0.78	1.08
2001	0.25	0.26	0.71	1.06
2002	0.24	0.24	0.70	0.93
2003	0.23	0.24	0.69	0.90
2004	0.23	0.24	0.70	0.89

NOTE: Some standard errors are revised from previous publications.

SOURCE: Laird, J., DeBell, M., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2004* (NCES 2006-085), table B-7. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2004.

Status Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Table S26-2. Standard errors for the status dropout rates and number and percentage distribution of dropouts ages 16–24, by selected characteristics: October 2004

Characteristic	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (in thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	0.23	85	†	†
Sex				
Male	0.34	63	1.18	0.38
Female	0.31	56	1.18	0.38
Race/ethnicity				
White	0.24	55	1.17	0.37
Black	0.70	36	0.92	0.28
Hispanic	0.89	56	1.32	0.33
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.72	11	0.31	0.17
More than one race	1.47	9	0.26	0.11
Age				
16	0.42	19	0.49	0.25
17	0.51	21	0.55	0.24
18	0.73	28	0.73	0.23
19	0.74	29	0.76	0.24
20–24	0.34	69	1.11	0.38
Immigration status				
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Hispanic	1.61	40	1.17	0.22
Non-Hispanic	0.81	16	0.43	0.17
First generation				
Hispanic	1.27	27	0.75	0.20
Non-Hispanic	0.51	11	0.28	0.18
Second generation or more				
Hispanic	1.39	23	0.65	0.18
Non-Hispanic	0.24	64	1.18	0.34
Region				
Northeast	0.47	33	0.83	0.28
Midwest	0.42	35	0.88	0.31
South	0.44	56	1.24	0.39
West	0.56	46	1.13	0.34

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Standard errors for population estimates cannot be calculated.

SOURCE: Laird, J., DeBell, M., and Chapman, C. (forthcoming). *Dropout Rates in the United States: 2004* (NCES 2006-085), table B-5. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 2004.